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STANZAS.

From the Boston Amaranth.

We are scattered—we are scattered—
Though a jolly band were we;
Some sleep beneath the grave-sod,
And some are o'er the sea;
A time hath wrought his changes
On the few that yet remain;
The joyous band that once we were,
We cannot be again!

We are scattered—we are scattered,
Upon the village-green,
Where we played in boyish recklessness,
How few of us are seen!
And the hearts that so lightly,
In the joyousness of youth—
Some are crumbled in the sepulchre,
And some have lost their truth.

The beautiful—the beautiful
Are faded from our track;
We miss them and we mourn them,
But we cannot lure them back;
For an iron sleep hath bound them
In its passionate embrace—
We may weep—but cannot win them
From their dreary resting-place.

The memory—the memory—
How fondly doth its gaze
Upon the magic loveliness
Of Childhood's fleeting days,
The speaking eye—the thrilling tone—
The smile upon the lips—
They all have gone—but left a light
That time cannot eclipse.

The happiness—the happiness
Of boyhood doth depart;
Then comes the sense of loneliness
Upon the stricken heart—
We will not or we cannot fling
Its sadness from our breast—
We cling to it instinctively—
We pant for its unrest!

We are scattered—we are scattered—
But we all shall meet again
In a brighter and a purer land,
Beyond the reach of pain—
Where the sorrows of this lower world
Can never dim the eye,—
Where the blessings of Eternity
Will never fade or die!

B.

From the Ellsworth Radical.

Dialogue.

Question. When a party is in power who have possession of the offices?

Answer. The members of that party.

Q. Are expectants of office-seeking to gain more by the support or overthrow of the dominant party?

A. By the overthrow, undoubtedly—the offices being already filled by the partizans of the dominant party, no change will take place; for nothing is to be gained by the removal of one friend for the benefit of another, and, Jefferson said, few die and none resign.

Q. You would advise office-seekers, then, to throw their weight into the opposit on?

A. Certainly; and these people understand this fun well;—do you not see Clay, Webster, Calhoun, White, Harrison, and a pack of curs at their heels all hungry, all yelping, all striving for the teats.

Q. You would infer then from this, that the power of bestowing office rather tends to weaken than strengthen an administration?

A. It is decidedly my opinion, allowing that it is solely a contest for office as the wise say, and as we believe so far as it regards them—for they are united on no principles, unless a common hate to those in power, and a lust of office, may be termed principles—the administration having already filled the offices with its friends, has no more boons to bestow.—All hungry expectants, then, must look for a change, and as there are always at least ten expectants to every office, this class of men will naturally range themselves in the opposition.

Q. Am I to understand from this that the strife will be continually going on and man never be at rest?

A. Yes if an administration depended on the support of office-holders, or office-seekers. You see an example of it in England, in the frequent changes of their ministry, when the *outs* become *ins* and the *ins* become *outs*—but not so in this country where the great mass of the people have a voice in the management of affairs—the people care not a pin who's out or who's in,' provided the Government is well administered. The Federal party after a hard struggle obtained the entire ascendency under John Adams, and lost it by mismanagement in four years;—the Republican party then gained the ascendency, and retained it for twenty-four years, and lost it by the treachery of one of their leaders. A mongrel party 'neither fish flesh, nor good red herring,' then took the lead under John Q. Adams, but could not maintain themselves only four years, when the old Republicans came again to the rescue under Andrew Jackson—regained the ascendency, and will be sustained by the people, despite of all the intrigues and attemped deceptions of office-seekers, unless they prove false to their professions.

Q. You think then a popular is one of the most stable of Governments?

A. I do. When an administration depends on the people for support, it will always be sustained, unless it deserve to fall—for the great mass ask for nothing but the common good.

BENTON'S LETTER.

The following letter from Thomas H. Benton declining an invitation to a public dinner offered him by a number of his political friends in Philadelphia, desirous of showing, by some slight token, the very high regard entertained for his personal and political character—the obligations due for the signal services rendered by him in the cause of popular rights and republican principles—for the support he has so energetically given to the cause of democracy and the people in his Senatorial capacity—and the aid he has so manfully afforded in sustaining the administration and the present Chief Magistrate, and also for the praiseworthy disinterestedness he has evinced to preserve the strength and harmony of the democratic party,—is from the Pennsylvanian

It is unnecessary to ask for it an attentive perusal, and superfluous to eulogize any thing emenating from gentleman.—Ellsworth Radical

ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT.
Delaware River, Nov. 26, 1835

GENTLEMEN: Your most esteemed letter of invitation to a public dinner was delivered to me yesterday, soon after my arrival in Philadelphia, and I took the opportunity at that time to make known to the gentlemen who did me the honor to bear it, that I had allotted but one day to remain in that beautiful city; and that my travelling arrangements would require me to proceed on my journey to Washington this morning.—I was not able at that moment, or at any moment afterwards, before my departure, to find an instant of leisure to give, in writing, the answer which was due to your friendship and politeness, and was compelled to postpone the performance of that duty until I had come on board the boat which proceeds down the river; a circumstance which I explained to some of our friends on yesterday, and now repeat in a more particular manner, in order to excuse the delay which has occurred in replying to your kind and flattering invitation.

It gives me extreme gratification to find that my labors in the cause of popular rights and interests have been honored with the notice, and sanctioned with the approbation, of so large a portion of my fellow-citizens; and if any reward could be due to a public man for performing his duty, I, for one, have received mine; and received it far beyond my expectations or desert, and infinitely transcending any estimate which I could place upon my imperfect but zealous services.

Ten years ago, when the will of the People was trampled under foot in the House of Representatives, and a Congress President imposed upon them in contempt of their wishes, the conflict between the people and their representatives took its rise, and has been going on ever since, extending its sphere, and multiplying its points of collision, until the question of supremacy has ripened into a regular issue between the constituent and his representatives, and must speedily receive its final decision, in the complete establishment, or total overthrow, of that long-cherished right of instruction, which has been supposed to lie at the bottom, and to constitute the essence, of all representative government.

No President, in any contested election, has ever been elected with such large and increasing popular majorities as President Jackson;—no one has been more cordially and perseveringly sustained by the people; and no one has ever encountered such reckless and relentless opposition from the people's representatives.—It is a phenomenon in the political world, to see such a state of things; but the wonder ceases when the curtain is lifted and the Bank of the United States is seen in the back ground, confederated with the party which tramples the right of instruction under foot; and wielding all its vast resources of money and influence to overturn the Administration which the People have established, and to impose the government of the Bank upon the Government of the Union.

To excuse their opposition, and to extort from the fears of the people what could not be obtained from their reason, a new weapon of attack, unknown in the previous history of faction, has been put into requisition and brought into action, that of prophecy! and a woful catalogue of dire calamities, all to proceed from the election and administration of a military chieftain, has been incessantly drawn up, and continually exhibited to the public, for about as long a time as the Greeks besieged Troy; and all to receive the stamp of error, and the seal of reprobation, from the march of time and the progress of events. President Jackson's administration is now drawing to a close, and closes with a fulness of glory, and a richness of prosperity, such as no people, in any age or quarter of the globe, ever beheld or enjoyed before.—With respect to *him* the occupation of these prophets of wo is lost and gone; but another and grins treacherously to deceive in death. subject for the exercise of their infallible talent has opportunely been discovered, and all the evils which were inevitably to result from General Jackson's election and administration are now adjourned, postponed, and laid over until the Baltimore nominee is called into power.—It is now no longer the military chieftain, but a certain magician, (whose whole magic consists of good sense and good temper,) that is to be the veritable destroyer of this fair country and all its appurtenances. But, happily, these lugubrious prophets possess compassionate souls, and in pity to a sinking empire, have an expedient in reserve, by help of which all this ruin and misery may be avoided, and a blissful season of enjoyment established in its stead; it is simply to prefer a bank nominee to the Baltimore nominee, and to transfer the election of President from the ballot boxes, where the people vote as they please, without caring for their representatives, to the *Hall* of the *House*, where the representative votes as *he* pleases, without caring for the people. Truly we live in strange times, when candidates for the high dignity of President of the United States, circumambulate the country in search of votes, exhibit themselves on parade, perform at feasts, sing their own praises, and decry their rivals. But not so of all. There is one exception, at least, and he needs no label on his forehead to point him out; who still goes on in the old way; who eats no public dinners, and drinks no oracular toasts;—who makes no electioneering speeches, either in his cups or over the bowl; who sends no trumpet ahead to announce his approach and to prepare the city for his reception; one who seems unconscious of all the turmoil of which he is the subject, and who revives the recollection of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, by the decorum of his conduct, and the scrupulous delicacy with which he avoids all reference to the election. and all discussion upon the merits of himself and the demerits of his rivals.

I congratulate you gentlemen, upon the state of the country, and upon the abortion of all the woful predictions which were made at the panic session. The canal is not a solitude; the lake is not a desert waste of waters; grass is not growing in the streets of populous cities;—the currency is not ruined; the Treasury is not empty; factories are not stopped; the grain is not rotting in the fields; the laborer is not begging for work; the capitalist is not hoarding his money; confidence is not destroyed; mothers are not weeping over the lack and lean sides of their unfed babes; the nation is not filled with sighs and groans, and tears; the curses of the people, loud and deep, do not ascend to Heaven in columns black and thick, demanding vengeance upon the authors of so much mischief!—on the contrary, the reverse of all this is true; and since the history of man has been known, never has there been any felicity, any prosperity, equal to that which the people of America now enjoy. I have travelled above five thousand miles since the rise of the last session of Congress, and have witnessed every where the felicity of the people, and the prosperity of the country. Every where the public voice is lifted in praise and thankfulness, and not a sound is heard to mar the general bliss, and to interrupt the universal harmony, but the croakings of wobegone politicians, who have mistaken their own ruin for that of their country, and who, like the wretched Scotchman in Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, that could think of nothing but his lost beef, while a nation was rejoicing in its birth, and a continent triumphing for its independence, are solely occupied with the grievous recollection of lost power, and miserable machinations to regain what they have lost, by the deplorable means of abusing their rivals, commending themselves, depreciating a prosperity which offends their vision, and vaticinating a long series of new calamities which would assuredly happen if they and their great confederate, the Bank of the United States, could succeed in their efforts to accomplish their own predictions.

Yes, citizens, the country is in a state of unparalleled prosperity, and that it is so, instead of *now* suffering all the calamities which were predicted two years ago, in solely owing to the removal of the deposits in October 1833.—Had it not been for that great measure, we should *now* have had the full portion of that panic and presure which was got up then, and partly consumated upon us. Who does not know either from history, from memory, or from tradition, the cruel part which the first Bank of the United States played in 1811, at the last session of Congress preceding the expiration of her charter, when all the machinery of alarm was put into operation, and a frightful presure upon the community was produced, and without any pretext of removed deposits, but openly and notoriously to the purpose of extorting a re-charter from Congress through the terrors and sufferings of the People. The scene of 1811 would have been re-enacted now, and the panic and presure of 1834 would have been in full blast at this very session of Congress, and with complete success, had it not been for the masterly stroke of removing the deposits at the time it was done. The measure anticipated and frustrated the designs of the Bank, and secured to us the exemption from scourging which we now enjoy. If left to herself, and permitted to choose her own time for action, that cruel and cunning institution would have gone on, as Mr. Taney so well said in his patriotic report, to prepare for battle now. The public and private deposites would have been accumulated in her coffers; State Banks and individuals would have been ensnared into her debt; specie would have been hoarded in her vaults; the tremulous pyramid of paper money would have been raised and expanded to its utmost limits; the foreign and domestic exchanges all in its own hands; and the whole country, with the Federal Government, and all the State Governments, like victims bound and prepared for the sacrifice, would have lain powerless and helpless at its feet. In this condition of the people, and on the first day of this impending session of Congress, the signal for panic and presure would have been thrown out, and the relentless campaign opened simultaneously from the halls of Congress and the committee rooms of the Bank Discounts stopped, loans called in, exchanges broken up, specie demanded, shillings denied to merchants, traders, manufacturers, and farmers, while millions were supplied to usurers to shave their notes and purchase their property for nothing. Distress meetings, distress memorials, distress deputations, distress jubilees, distress orations, factories closed, business stopped workmen dismissed, banks and individuals driven to insolvency; the public ear studded, the senses overpowered and stupified, reason and judgment put to flight, by the clamorous din of the Bank and its coadjutors.—Such was the scene plotted and attempted in 1811, plotted and attempted again in 1834, and which would have been realized now, and the Bank installed in power, with perpetual dominion over the People and the Government, had it not been for the most glorious measures of the removal of the deposites. That great measure, by bringing on the contest before the Bank was ready, and by changing the public moneys to the side of the People, saved the Republic; and for the deliverance which it has effected, the country is indebted, first to President Jackson, and next to his faithful friend and supporter, Roger B. Taney.

I rejoice with you, gentlemen, over the prosperity of the country, but that prosperity does not rest upon the broad and solid basis which the public good demands. Our currency is a vast inflated superstructure of paper, upon a thin and inadequate substratum of gold and silver. In no great commercial country does the currency rest upon such a slender foundation as in ours. France has a specie circulation of upwards of five hundred millions of dollars—thanks to her military chieftain who suppressed all bank notes under five hundred francs. England has a gold and silver circulation of one hundred and fifty millions—thanks to her Parliament which supressed all notes under five pounds sterling. The U. S. Possessed but about thirty millions of specie at the time of the removal of the deposites, and probably not quite the double of that amount now. I hold the French currency to be the best in the world; the English pretty good, especially as *every* note of the Bank of England is obliged to be paid in gold. The currency of the United States, I hold to be unsafe, for the country.—Say we have fifty millions of specie; it is only the one third of that of England, and the one tenth of that of France, and wholly inadequate to sustain in a storm, the paper fabric that rests upon it, and which is daily increasing in magnitude from the increase of local banks. The suppression of all paper currency under twenty dollars at least, (I had much rather say one hundred, like it is in France,) is indespensible to the preservation of an adequate specie basis, and to the protection of the country from the ruinous expansions, contractions and revulsions to which the paper system is always subject.—The State Legislature can suppress, by law, all small notes; the Congress of the United States can do much towards it by cutting off all paper money from all payments to and from the Federal Government, and dropping all connexion with every bank which will not enter cordially into the police of the Government for suppressing the circulation of small notes, and promoting the circulation of gold. But I am too fast! am running into detail, & putting into a letter what will be more suitable to a speech on a different occasion. I drop the subject, to resume it on the floor of the Senate.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the political condition of the country. Democracy is in the ascendant in all her wonted spheres, and in some new ones. In your own great State, where a recent division has subjected you to a reverse, revived the hopes and renewed the machinations of the soi-distant Whigs, I am rejoiced to find in my journey from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, that the voice of Democracy is unanimous for the reunion of its divided parts, and that there will be no difficulty in finding the means of doing what so many good patriots are determined to have done. The Bank of the United States that eternal foe to the rights of the People and to the form of their Government, is so far disposed of as to knock under, for the present, and has descended from the lordly state of the lion, roaring through the forest in search of whom it may devour, and sunk into the condition of the prostrate opossum, that affects to be dead that it may continue to live,

Most respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful fellow-citizens,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Messrs. George M. Dallos,
S. B. Davis, and others.

From the Eastern Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, January 18th, 1836.

France, and the Senate. The government has arrived at a point, the Senate at a crisis. The Executive has done all in its power to protect the interests, and sustain the honor of the country if a co-ordinate branch of Congress disregarding its duty, has refused its co-operation, the responsibility and odium must fall upon them. The Senate feel this; but will they acknowledge it?—No! With a true Spartan spirit—but Spartan only in felony,—they had rather lose their bowels than confess their fault. It is as well known abroad as at home, that the Senate have been consistent only in their uniform opposition to the Administration, both at home and abroad. Can we expect a foreign government to have a more sacred regard for our interests and honor, than the State who are appointed their sworn guardians. Is the faith of a treaty more sacred than the oath of the Constitution? The Senate, by their conduct, have induced and invited France into a breach of the Treaty; and though they cannot justify her dishonor nor their dereliction of duty, they attempt to excuse themselves by ascribing the fault to the Executive. The American people must be as stupid as the Senate is criminal, not to see through this shallow pretence, and detect its sophistry.

There will be no war, no non-intercourse, no restrictions, no offensive, and probably, no defensive measures; for Mr. Calhoun avowed in the Senate to-day, that arming would be considered an act of hostility; and that the cause of war was frivolous. He is the spokesman of the party in this case; and though it may be thought too odious for Mr. Webster to aid him by a speech, he may back him by vote—and a vote tells more than a speech, for there is no answer to its argument. Mr. Clay, instead of a speech, will make a compromise! The Senate will not consent to the passage of any hostile act, offensive or defensive, and without their assent, to Executive recommendation can become law. They are aware that they have deprived the Executive of its responsibility in this case, and they feel that it rests like an incubus upon themselves. They will endeavor to get rid of it by delay, speech-making and recrimination; but they will not consent to involve the country in a war through their misconduct; they will rather prefer their present odium,

And bear the ills they have,
Than fly to others that they know not of.

The party opposed to the Government in 1812, were only a portion of the people; now, it is a part of the Government, a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The people whom they misrepresent are opposed to the Senate, who are

'Among them, but not of them.'

At present, nothing can change this state of things there is no power to remove or control the Senate nothing but time can cure this evil; nothing but the expiration of their term can call them to account. All they can do is to prevent the government from doing any thing for redress or defence and this they will do, as well from ambition as envy. They have constantly prophesied disaster and evils, with the spirit not of a prophet, but a fiend; fortunately, they have verified their prediction only where they entirely controlled the events. An end must ere long come, alike to their two-fold office of prophet and Senator. The present crisis is *'the beginning of the end!'* Let us await it patiently and patriotically.

The President sent a Message to the two Houses to-day, on our relations with France—accompanied by documents called for by Mr. Clay's recent Resolutions. Mr. Buchanan made a speech supporting the Executive views; Mr. Calhoun delivered one opposed to them; Mr. Cuthbert made a few remarks in reply to him, expressing his astonishment that the champion of war in 1812, should now be found uttering such craven sentiments of peace. Mr. Southard moved to amend the Rules of the Senate, that *their* printers might turn a penny by taking the privilege from the House of printing the Message and documents!—O! patriotism! Oh *pudor!*

Several Anti-Slavery Petitions were presented in the House, and laid upon the table by a vote of 160 or '70—motions to reject failed.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, Jan. 19.

The President's message, delivered yesterday, may be considered rather more bellicose than any one he has submitted. This however does not change my opinion as to hostile results. I do not regret the present aspect of our foreign relations, as it will satisfy the Government and the people of the necessity of giving that additional protection to commerce, which it has long required, and placing the country in a posture of defence that will defy invasion. We ought not, at least, to forget the importance of rendering our Navy adequate to the protection of our interest and honor upon the ocean, while

we are disputing about a treaty of indemnity for depredations committed upon our commerce twenty-five years ago, solely for want of an efficient Naval force. Our unprotected commerce has been constantly a source of temptation to other nations; and we may be considered more indebted to their virtue, then our own prudence, that we have not been oftener plundered. Now is the time, with an overflowing Treasury, and not a dollar of debt, to put the counry in a posture of defence, and our commerce in a situation of protection, so that each shall be adequate to all contingencies. The House should, without delay, introduce appropriation Bills for this purpose, and the Senate, it is thought by those to whose opinions I defer, will not dare refuse to pass them. I hope they would not, but I have less faith than hope. On the subject of arming, Mr. Calhoun and his colleague, it is said, are too ultra for the Whigs —may it prove so; now is the time to test the experiment.

As the message and documents in relation to France, are now before the public, we shall soon hear and have the public opinion, in all its phases, from the nullifiying crescent and Whig quarte, to the Democratic full moon. I wait the changes.

Thh chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Hon. Samuel Beardsley, is appointed Attorney General of New York, and will soon vacate his seat in the House, not only to the regret of all his party, but to many of his political adversaries, who esteem him alike for his character and talents—his public deportment and his private worth. His loss is to be the more regretted, as the laws of New York allow no special election to supply the vacancy during this session.

Both Houses were occupied the whole day in a fruitless debate on slavery. The subject has become so dull and stale, no body cares to listen to it, unless Waddy Thompson or Mr. Preston exhibit their oratorical pyrotechnics.—Mr. Leigh made a long, labored speech, in the Senate, to show that Congress could not legislate either in this District or elsewhere, on the subject; and furthermore that the Slave States, by their compacts and constitution, could not abolish slavery, as it was depriving people of their property. Mr. Peyton of Ten., and Mr. Bouldin of Va., made speeches in the House after an unsuccessful attempt to prevent debate by the previous question, which some members have a most ghostly horror of. The latter gentleman went back 600 years beyond the Christian era, and knocked about the sources in the catcomb of Thebes, and filled the House with the dust of antiquity. Mr. Peyton satisfiep himself, without convincing his audience; but he stuck to the moderns and the 'ten miles square,' and tried to raise the dust on Penn. Avenue—but it was frost-bound, like his audidience; it was 'no *go*' to any of them. Both Houses adjourned without taking any vote.

This subject can do no possible harm in Congress, except to waste the time of the nation.—Every thing vile, bitter, bilious, exciting, inflammatory and kantankerous, has been so often said, repeated, bufleted and bandied about, that Congress has got to be like an old opium-eater, on this subject, and no dove now would scarce—scarcely awaken them to any degree of nervous titillation, unless administered by the Ex-President; but if he should give them *another* pill, 'three islands of hellebore' could not cure them. Rely on it—there is nothing too good or too bad, in this country, to be discussed in Congress; and while this freedom of discussion is permitted, there is no danger of our liberties.—*Judges* come before Kings;—'tis the Bench, not the Legislature, against which we must guard the palladium of our Freedom.

REIS EFFENI

Washington, Jan. 20.

Senate. This body were principally occupied in a debate on Col. Benton's Resolutions. But before these were erached, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the Hard Ware dealers of Philadelphia, to repeal the second section of the Tariff of 1832. Mr. Clay moved to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of that portion of the President's Message relating to the Navy; and on motion of Mr. Webster, it was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs Mr. Linn presented a petition to extend the Cumberland Road to the frontiers of Mexico; requiring also, an appropriation of $350,000 for surveys for this purpose. Judge Ruggles offered a Resolution for appropriating $1,500 to bring up the Records of the Patent Office, which had got in arrear. Mr. Southard's motion, to amend the Rule relating to printing, came up; and Mr. King of Ala. opposed it; and called for the reading of a Report on this subject made by a Senator from R. I. repealing the Resolution of May 18th, 1830. This was a two edged sword, that cut both ways.—Mr. Southard could only say, that the Senate must wait till the Printer of the House chose to supply them with documents; and then they were not bound up with those of the Senate.—But he forgot that the Administration Senators were in the same predicament, but made no complaint. Mr. Wright replied, saying that it was a question of inconvenience of submitting to, to avoid expense; as the expense of sitting up two forms of the same matter was considered unnecessary. Col. Benton's Bank resolutions came up; and Mr. Southard moved an amendment, and desired the subject to be referred to the District of Columbia Committee. Mr. Webster offered Resolutions to have a Committee of five raised to inquire into the state of the Bank &c. in this District, with power to employ a clerk, and report by Bill, or otherwise.

Col. Benton's Military and Naval Resolutions then came up, and Mr. Cuthbert of Ga. spoke, chiefly in reply to Mr. Webster's speech about the loss of the Fortification Bills last session. I am happily disappointed in finding this gentleman able to supply Mr. Forsyth's place so well; and it is no disparagement to any one to say, that none can fill it. It was one which he most distinguished him, of any public post of his life. Here he was the ellurant of the Administration Cavalry; nothing could resist his charge; nothing escape his sword; and he came out of the melee unwounded by the conflict. I miss his *white* plum in battle;—when shall we see it, or its like again! His successor suffers from a physical defect of voice, arising from disease, making it very laborious to speak; but he possesses a mind powerful and discriminating, chiefly shown in analyzing, and scarcely less happy in generalizing, a subject. He does not attack a speech in detail, nor search for weak points, but seizes the strongest; knowing if he can make a breach there, he shall route his foe, the whole rabble of whose arguments will follow in his flight. He commenced to-day by saying, there breathed not an American who was desirous of war with France—it was an unnatural contest; but there breathed not an American who would not war for the interest and honor of his country. He said the opposition in the Senate were the majority; their responsibility to their country great; their duty was to be peaceful, as they assumed to be moderators; they should be mild, but firm. Was this view just? He hoped it would find approval in the breast of every Senator. He then proceeded to state the fate of the Fortification Bill last session; said Mr. Webster reported it with amendments in Senate. Mr. W. disclaimed. Mr. C. said then he volunteered and defeated it, which was worse—a greater fault. He then accused him of indulging in violence of manner and expression on that occasion, because he thought he had his foes at advantage, and meant to take it; he urged himself into vehement emotions of eloquence; the Bill was rejected with scorn and sent back to the House; who insist on their amendment and return it to the Senate. Then was the time for that Senator to signify his desire of adopting some sourse to save the Bill, acknowledged by all to be necessary. He followed the fate of the Bill, showing it was lost by the Senate; and then came to Mr. Webster's recent speech, which soon brought him on the floor, to explain his sentiment, (or rather *phrase*, for I do not think he *felt* the force of it,) 'that if the enemy had been at the Capitol, he would not have voted for that Bill, with its amendments, &c.' Let any branch of the Government, continued Mr. C. so embarrass the Executive at such a moment as this, and the people would invest him with unbounded power. Thus the Senator's scruple would produce the very evils he would avoid.

Judge Hubbard followed in a speech to the same end, showing when, where and how the Bill was lost; but the Senate went into Executive business before he concluded. Mr. W. 'chafed like gummed velvet.'

Mr. Pearse of R. I. delivered a powerful speech against the New York Relief Bill. Its passage is doubtful.

REIS EFFENDI.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

Order of notice on petitions of Peleg Mitchell et al to be set off from Hartford to Canton —of Samuel Little et als for a dam across Penobscot river—of Thos. Chase et als for incorporation as "Fifield Boom Company—of Caleb Gilman to be set off from Mercer to Norridgewock.

Resolve for the purchase of a site for a gun house in Paris, indefinitely postponed.

JANUARY, 21.

The Joint Standing Committee, to whom the Banks, and for the increase of capital of others, now incorporated, have been referred, report in part:—That aware of the great number of petitions, which had been, and might be presented, it was deemed advisable to determine the principles which should govern the Committee in their decision on the respective petitions submitted to them, and to do this it was necessary to take a general view of the Banking business and its effects on the prosperity of the State.

The Banks now incorporated, enjoy a monopoly of the privilege of supplying the currency of the State, with exception only of the small amount of specie, and of foreign Bank bills which constitute a small portion of the circulating medium. In the opinion of your Committee, the amount of the currency is regulated by the exchanges between individuals, whether that currency consists of specie or of bills, the representatives of specie, redeemable on presentation at the counters of the Bank issuing them. The amount of the currency being thus governed by a fixed and unyielding law, may be occasionally disturbed, but cannot be long controlled by legislative enactment. By the over issues of the Banks, it may be, it is true, for a short time increased beyond the amount required, but the evil cures itself, for if the Bills issued by the Banks should exceed the amount required for that portion of the circulating medium which is supplied by Bank bills, they would return upon the Banks issuing them until the amount in circulation would be reduced to the amount required. The amount of bills, therefore, would not be affected by the increase of the number of the Banks, the capital of the Banks previously incorporated having been sufficient to supply the amount required for the circulating medium; the only effect would be to reduce the circulation of the bills of the Banks previously incorporated, and the substitution in their room of the bills of the new Banks; thus extending to a greater number the privilege of furnishing the currency of the State.

It is believed by your Committee, that there is no axion in political economy more clearly established, than that in every country, the currency will accommodate itself very nearly to the wants of the community; never exceeding or falling short of these wants for any length of time; and this rule prevails equally, as said before, whether the currency consists of specie, or Bank bills, or a portion of both. If the currency consists of specie alone, it will be either exported or imported, as it may exceed or fall short of the amount required; if of bills, they will be returned to the Banks if excessive, or supplied by increased emissions if deficient; if of bills and specie, in case of excess, the specie will be driven out of the country, and then if the amount of bills still continued above the amount required, the bills would be returned to the Banks, in demand for specie for exportation, until reduced to the amount required for the currency. In this view of the subject, an increase of the number and capital of the Banks would afford additional security to the public; for the amount of the circulation remaining the same, or nearly the same, a greater amount of property would be pledged to sustain that circulation. That these speculations are not vague theory, is verified by the returns of the Banks on the first of June last; by which it appears that the amount of Bank Capital was $3,033,000, the bills in circulation only $1,787,706, when by their charters the Banks would have been allowed to issue $4,549,500, but have been restrained by the fixed and unyielding law of the currrency which limits the amount to that required for the exchange of commodities. The business of Banking, being confined to chartered corporations, is not open to that free competition which regulates the profits of capital when otherwise invested in our State; the security of the public on so important a subject as the currency, requiring the controlling power of the Legislature to be exercised in determining the location of Banks, and the competency of those who ask for Acts of Incorporation, may account for this interference with the investment of Capital so foreign to the spirit of our government.

But in the opinion of your Committee, this interference of the Legislature ought to be strictly confined to the important purpose, for which alone it can be justified, the security of the public; and that being guarded by the provisions of the general law regulating Banks and Banking, and by a rigid scrutiny of the claims of Petitioners for Acts of Incorporation; the amount of the capital to be invested, might safely be intrusted to the intelligence of the mercantile community. Restrict the amount of Banking capital below the amount required, the companies now incorporated, would enjoy the advantages of the high profits arising from a monopoly; increase the amount of the Banking Capital, beyond what would be required, the evil would cure itself; for the fact being ascertained, the surplus capital would be withdrawn; in the one case, the public would have to pay an extry compensation for Bank accommodation; in the other the loss, if any, would fall exclusively on individuals, who will take care of themselves, by withdrawing their capital from Banks and investing it in other pursuits more productive.

Though the Banks now incorporated may supply a much larger currency than is now required, yet the Committee are satisfied that the present Banking Capital of the State is inadequate to the accommodation of the public, for the most valuable purpose of Banks, that of discounting business paper without the emission of a single dollar.

Influenced by this and the preceding considerations, your Committee have come to the conclusion, to report in favor of the incorporation of new Banks and the increase of Capital, restricting in all cases the issues to bills of no less denomination than five dollars, when satisfied, that the location is favorable, and that the respective petitioners are entitled to the confidence of the public.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES JARVIS, Chairman.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Read once and Monday next assigned for second reading—An Act to increase the capital stock of Maine Bank. [Its present capital is $155,000. The bill adds $155,000 more.]

Resolve authorizing the purchase of a library for the use of the Legislature, by the Secretary of State under the direction of the Governor.

MONDAY, 25.

Passed to be engrossed—Act to incorporate the Bluehill Fishing Company.

Passed to be enacted.—Act providing for the sale and distribution of the ministerial & school funds in Plantation No. 1 in the county of Oxford; authorizing the erection of dams in Georgetown; incorporating Bethel Academy; authorizing the erection of a dam across Parker's Bay in Phippsburg.

Once read and tomorrow assigned—Resolve providing for the purchase of a State Library; bill incorporating the Umbagog Company; the proprietors of the Hampden House; the Waldo Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A communication was received from Asa Redington Jr. signifying his acceptance of the office of state Treasurer, and transmitting the bond required by the constitution, which was referred to the joint select committee on the Treasurer's Report.

Returns were received from the Clerks of the counties of Somerset, Penobscot and Oxford, in reply to the order of the Legislature to ascertain the number of committals and convictions for certain crimes.

IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

An Act regulating the infliction of the punishment of death, having been read three times, and the question being upon passing it to be engrossed,

Mr. HOLMES explained the provisions of the Act, (it being the same in a new draft, that was committed to the committee—doing away with public executions, and providing that a jury shall be drawn from the county, whose duty it shall be to witness the execution)—passed to be engrossed.

Petitions presented and referred.—Of Stephen Jones and 15 others for the abolition of of Capital punishment; of S. Winslow and others for same; of Charles Greene et als for an Act of Incorporation for an Academy in Athens; of town of Dover for an allowance for the support of a pauper who is a foreigner; P. Morrill et als. to be incorporated under the name of the Belfast Flannel Manufacturing Company; of J. Dow et als. to be incorporated as a Paper Manufacturing Company; of John Dresser and others to be incorporated under the name of the Belfast Cordage Manufacturing Company; of Henry R. Parsons et als. praying to be incorporated by the name of the South Paris Manufacturing Company; of Wm. Woodman for permission to erect a boom on the Passadumkeag River: Wm. W Woodbury and others to be incorporated for the purpose of building a dam and clearing the Narraguagus River.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Board of Internal Improvements, containing the proceedings of said Board since its organization, was read, and referred in concurrence with the Senate.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Board of Internal Improvement.
January 20, 1836.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled.

The Board of Internal Improvement established by the Resolve of the 24th of March, A. D. 1835, was organized the following day, and received the papers and records of the Board constituted by the Resolves of the 28th of February, A. D. 1834.

Joshua Barney, of the city of Boston, was appointed Engineer to the Board on the 23d of June, but was so much pressed with private engagements, it was found necessary to make another appointment. On the 7th of October, James Hall of Portland, was selected to supply his place, and has been constantly engaged in surveying various routes for Canals and Rail Roads, from that time to the present.

The Board in the course of the year, has acted upon the following petitions.—

Elliot G. Vaughan and others, for a survey of a road from Bangor to Moose Head Lake.

Joshua Carpenter and others, for a survey of a road from Bangor to the River De Loup.

Neal D. Sliaw and others, for a survey of the River St. Croix and its tributaries.

Philander Soule and others, for a survey of a Canal to connect Moose Pond with Sebasticook River.

Samuel Benjamin and others, for a survey of a Canal from Readfield to Gardiner.

Abner B. Thompson and others, for a survey of a Rail Road from Brunswick to Casco Bay.

Levi Cutter and others, for the survey of a Rail Road from Portland to Gorham.

Damariscotta Canal Corporation, for the survey of a Canal from Damariscotta Pond to Navigable Water.

Jarius S Keith and others, for the survey of a Rail Road from Thompson Pond to Rattle Snake Pond.

Francis O. J. Smith and others, for the survey of a Canal from Androscoggin River to Sebago Pond.

Moses Davis and others, for a survey of a Rail Road from Portland to Saco River.

John Holmes and others, for a survey of a Rail Road to connect the Portland and Gorham Road with the Dover and Exeter Road.

Surveys have been ordered on the petitions of Neal D. Shaw and others, Samuel Benjamin and others, Philander Soule and others, Abner B. Thompson and others, Levi Cutter and others, Damariscotta Canal Corporation, Jarius S. Keith and others, Moses Davis and others, and John Holmes and others.

Of these, the surveys petitioned for by Abner B. Thompson and others, Damariscotta Canal Corporation, Jarius S. Keith and others, Levi Cutter and others, Moses Davis and others, and John Holmes and others, have been completed, and the places and estimates of the first three routes are herewith transmitted.—Returns of the other three, have not yet been received, but may be expected in the month of February.

As but a small portion of the bills for survey have been handed in for payment, it is impossible to state with accuracy, what the expenditures of the Board have been. It is believed, however, they will not vary much from two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

The Board has been a good deal restricted in its operations by the smallness of the sum placed at its control, and would recommend an appropriation of six thousand dollars for the purchase of instruments, and the prosecution of surveys the ensuing summer. By order of the Board.

JAMES L. CHILD, Secretary.

THURSDAY, 21.

Passed to be engrossed.—An act authorizing the erection of a dam across Parker's Bay in the town of Phippsburg; An act authorising the erection of a dam in Georgetown in the County of Lincoln, to incorporate Bethel Academy; to provide for the sale and distribution of the Ministerial and School funds in Plantation No. 1, in the County of Oxford; Resolve directing the returns of Banks.

Passed to be enacted.—An act to incorporate the village of Brunswick.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Petitions presented and referred—Of Augustus Lash et als to be incorporated by the name of the Washington Pipe Clay Company; of Lot Myrick et als to be incorporated by the name of the Damariscotta Manufacturing Co.; of Solomon Stewart et als for an alteration of the law relative to the collection of taxes on unimproved nonresident lands; of True M. Deer for a divorce from the bands of matrimony; Wm. Phips et als for an act of incorporation for manufacturing purposes; of Wm. E. Wording et als for aid to enable them to prosecute their studies in Waterville College; of Trustees of Hallowell Academy for a repeal of a clause in their act of incorporation; of Edward Smith et als for leave to construct dams, &c. on Sandy stream; of the Select men et als of the town of Perry praying that John Curtis may continue to reside on State lands in said town; of Wm. M'Laughlin for remuneration in settling his accounts presented to the Legislature of 1835 for allowance; of Sullivan Dwight et als for private burying ground; of Thomaston Bank for an increase of capital; of Oliver Buckley et als for a Bank at Westbrook; of Asa Redington et als for an increase of the capital stock of the Ticonic Bank; of Freeman's Bank for increase of capital; of John Otium and other Indians at Oldtown, praying that the Agent be instructed to assist them in cultivating their lands.

The credentials of Samuel Cole a Representative from Blanchard were presented, and Mr. Smyth of Palmyra accompanied him before the Governor and Council to be qualified.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 2, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

We received the President's Special Message relative to our affairs with France just in season for our last paper, but had no time or space for comments. It needed none. Its straight forwardness and simplicity, bring it home to the understanding of every one. It meets with almost universal approbation. The indignation of the nation is roused with this just evidence of French perfidy and insolence. The attempt to extort an apology was arrogant enough, but when in addition to this France undertakes to dictate its terms, there is not a man worthy the name of an American, no matter to what political party he belongs, who does not feel his bosom glow with indignation. We believe that Congress dares not refuse to follow up the recommendation of the President. The country, we trust, will be put in an attitude of defence, and all intercourse with France refused until she returns to a sense of justice. The published correspondence shows plainly that France is not desirous of an amicable ajustment of existing difficulties, when she insists upon that which has been repeatedly refused. When we say that the message meets with almost universal approbation, we of course except those moral traitors who would rejoice in any national disgrace or calamity which would tend to further their own selfish views. The suppressed letter, as it has been called, which has been so much clamored about, contains simply this, a labored attempt to prove that this country is in the wrong, and dictating the terms of an apology which would be satisfactory to France. And yet there are those among us base enough to say in reference to this letter, that it contains evidence of a disposition on the part of France to settle the question and its rejection shows that the President was not averse to a quarrel Now this assertion may be true as to the letter and yet the impression it conveys and is intended to convey entirely false. France is disposed to settle the question upon terms of her own dictation, and if a rejection of her insulting demands must lead to a rupture, then the President may be considered not averse to it

A term of the Court of Common Pleas was held in this town last week, Judge Whitman presiding. The severe snow storm on Monday rendered the roads impassible to such a degree, that the Judge did not arrive until Wednesday noon Few of the Jurors or parties arrived until late on Tuesday. Notwithstanding the delay thus occasioned, the whole business on the docket was disposed of, and the Court adjourned on Friday evening. Wallace, who was confined in jail for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded guilty of that offence, and also of breaking jail. He was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for one offence and sixty days for the other in the jail in this County, to be kept at hard labor. We have no conveniences for furnishing the prisoners with employment, and therefore those in prison are necessarily kept in idleness. We doubt whether Wallace labors much, unless it be to make his escape again.

The Committee in our State Legislature on Banks and Banking have made a report on the subject, explanatory of the principles by which they shall be guided in acting upon the petitions presented either for an increase of capital, or for the Charter of new Banks. They proceed upon the ground that the increase of the number of Banks or of the capital of those already in existence will not increase the number of bills in circulation, and that the only effect will be to extend the privileges enjoyed by these corporations more equally among the community. We are not satisfied with their conclusions nor the reasoning by which they arrive at it. We trust that it will not be sanctioned by the Legislature without an investigation, and some better proof of the soundness of its principles than the assertions of a Committee, however intelligent and respectable We have enough and more than enough of these institutions, and in our opinion it is idle to talk of encouraging a specie currency and at the same time go on multiplying banks. Let our yeomanry look to it If they cannot refute the sophistry they can vote it down.

We give some extracts from the legislative proceedings, but our limits preclude any attempt to copy the debates however interesting. We can merely give a passing notice of the most important business, in our State Legislature and in Congress. There appears to be a laudable diligence in the disposition of the business before our Legislature, and our greatest fear is that too much will be done We are obliged to be brief in our own comments in order to make room for more important matter.

Documents Accompanying the Special Message.

These documents were published in the Globe of the 20th inst. It is next to impossible for us to publish them entire. The following synopsis from the New York Journal of Commerce will give our readers a pretty correct idea of their contents:—

No. 1 is a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton, mentioning the arrival of Mr. Livingston, and stating that Mr. Rothschild was authorized to receive the money.

No. 2 is from the same to the same, with instructions to make an application to the French Government for payment, in a mild and respectful manner; and, if it should be promised on a certain day, to remain, and if not to ask for his passports and return.

No .3 is from Mr. Barton to the Duke de Broglie, reciting a conversation held with the Duke, in pursuance of the above instructions, and requesting him to point out any error in the report, if any there might be. He says, "I asked you what were the intentions of the French Government in relation to the payment of the indemnity?" You replied that you had *written a despatch to M. Pageot*, proposing conciliatory measures, and that the President had refused to receive the letter, &c. I then asked, "will the French Government pay the indemnity?" You answered, yes, when the preliminaries are complied with. I asked, "When?" You replied, to-morrow, provided the Government of the United States state officially that they regret the misunderstanding, and did not intend to menace France, &c. &c. Mr. Forsyth having refused the proposition made on our part, the French Government, you stated, could not believe that the expressions used by the President were the result of any thing but a design to insult France, and if the explanation should not be given, in the terms required, *the matter would stop there.*"

No. 4 is from the Duke de Broglie in reply to the above. He points out three errors in the report of the conversation. In reply to the question as to the time of payment, the Dkke de Broglie says, that he remarked that the money would be paid when the United States should address to the French Government, a plain disavowal, in writing, of all intention to question the honor of the French Government, or to "assume a menacing attitude towards France." [Here I distinctly heard a distinguished member say, in an under tone—"That disclaimer the President has made in his late Message."] The Duke also explains that in reference to the despatch which the Government of the United States refused to receive, he said, in the conversation with Mr. Barton, that Mr. Forsyth returned it to M. Pageot, saying, that "*it was a document of which he could make no use.*" The Duke enlarges on this topic in the letter, and says, that the manner in which the overture of France was treated, showed that there was a disposition on the part of the Government of the United States to provoke a rupture with France.

No. 5 is Mr. Barton's letter to the Duke de Broglie, demanding his passports, and stating as a reason for his departure, the non-execution on the part of his Majesty's government, of the stipulations of the Treaty of July 1831.

No. 6 is a note from the Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton, complying with his request, and adding that as to his reasons for leaving, he had nothing to say, except that upon the government of the United States itself depended the execution of the Treaty, of which fact the government of the United States was well aware.

No. 7, and No. 8, are letters between Messrs. Forsyth and Pageot.

No. 9, is a letter to Mr. Forsyth from Mr. Pageot, reciting that he had, according to his instructions, read to Mr. Forsyth the *despatch of the Duke de Broglie*, respecting the relations of France with the United States—stating at the same time, that he was authorized to give him, Mr. Forsyth, a copy of the letter as an official declaration of the views of France upon the subject, and that he (Mr. Forsyth) contrary to diplomatic usage, had refused to request a copy. Mr. Pageot goes on to express his regret at this course, and to state that it would be viewed by the French government as an evidence of an aggressive temper on the part of the government of the United States towards France. He incloses the *letter of the Duke de Broglie* to Mr. Forsyth, anxiously urging its acceptance as a means of reconciliation, as due to a proper respect for a friendly government and as required by the diplomatic usuages of all nations.

No. 10 is Mr. Forsyth's reply to Mr. Pageot, stating that he had laid his (Mr. Pageot's) letter and the letter from the Duke de Broglie before the President. It goes on to say that, in suffering the letter of the Duke de Broglie to be read to him, he had gone to the full extent of diplomatic usage. It was left to his (Mr. Forsyth's discretion) to ask a copy or not, and he had replied to Mr. Pageot that, in the present state of the relations between the two countries, the President thought it improper to receive any *informal* communication on the subject. He, therefore, respectfully *returns the copy of the Duke de Broglie's letter.*

No. 11 is from Mr. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth, expressing his *astonishment* and regret at the *return* of a document so important to the peace and good understanding of the two countries.—As to the manner in which the opinions and views of France were thus intended to be made known to the American Government and the public, he says, his form of communication is "*sanctioned by the usuages of civilized nations in all ages.*" He admonishes the Government of the United States that they have taken a course which would widen the breach between it and the government of France.

No. 12 is from the same to the same, laying down his official character as Charge de Affaires, and asking the protection of the Government as a private individual until such time as he could conveniently depart.

No. 13 is the response to the above.

The letter of the Duc de Broglie to Mons. Pageot, which was exhibited some months since to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, has found its way into the N. Y. Star, one of the newspapers friendly to France. The idea we suppose, was to take an appeal from our government in behalf of France to the people, as Mr. Clay proposed when he said that if the President did not publish the letter, he would. But every one is disappointed in the contents of the letter. It does not change in the least, the position of the controversy. Although conciliatory in its general tone, it denies that the explanation contained in the Livingston letter, though officially sanctioned by the President, would be satisfactory and claims for the French Government the right to call in question the communications between the different departments of our government! This much we learn from a hasty perusal of the letter. It is so long that it would occupy about six columns of this paper. It was not an official communication and therefore Mr. Forsyth very properly declined to receive a copy of it.—*The Age.*

The following is from the New Hampshire Patriot in relation to the special Message of the President:—

FRENCH WAR. From the tenor of the foregoing document, as well as their previous acquaintance with the circumstances of the case, our readers will be enabled to form their own conclusions as to the probability of a collission between France and the United States. For ourselves, considering the course of the French Government from the begining, characterized as it has been by chicanery and meanness almost unexampled in the history of international intercourse,—notwithstanding the mild and conciliatory language of the message and the moderation of the measures recommended, we deem a rupture inevitable. Not necessarily so, we confess; for, did our ancient ally manifest a disposition worthy herself, every thing might be readily accommodated. But it is certain, that if she persists in her insulting and outrageous demand of a degrading and humiliating apology from our national Executive, hostilities must ensue. The only hope of a reconciliation is founded in the possibility that the President's communication to Congress at the opening of the present session may have been received as satisfactory and we have no confidence in that presumption. We believe France is desirous of war; if so, let it come. It will be as honorable to ourselves, as ignominious and disgraceful to our opponents.

From the Free Press & Advocate.

OUR FRENCH QUARREL. The papers of the week past have published a letter from the Duke de Broglie, the French minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Pageot, French Charge des Affaires at Washington. This letter, it seems, was read to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, but he declined taking a copy of it stating that he could make no use of it; and it is thought singular that the President has not mentioned it in his communications to Congress. Hence it is called by some "the suppressed letter."

A good deal is said by some of our cotemporaries with respect to the conciliatory tone of M. de Broglie, and the administration is blamed for not taking advantage of the opportunity said to have been here prosecuted, for setting the differences between this country and France. We have read the letter carefully, and but for its length would give it an insertion this week.—But we are utterly unable to see that it opens any new door for reconciliation. On the contrary, it demands from the government of the United States a direct and explicit declaration that the President in his message in 1835 did not intend either to menace France, or to impeach the honor and good faith of the French government. This, we undertake to say, no American citizen, whose patriotism is not outweighed by his love of money, would wish to see our government submit to do. We doubt whether Gen. Jackson could say with truth that he feels perfect confidence in the good faith of Louis Phillippe and his ministers and chambers—if he could, *we* could not. We will not endorse the good faith of a government which has failed and refused to fulfil a solemn treaty deliberately made, for nearly five years—and does not as yet manifest any real willingness to fulfil it at all.

But aside from this consideration—which constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to the apology or explanation demanded—we ask what right has the French government to take cognizance of the President's Message, a document addressed by the Executive to the Legislative branch of our government, and not to France nor any other foreign nation? The Duke de Broglie derives the right he assumes, from the fact that the President is the sole organ of the United States in its intercourse with other nations. But it is notorious to France and all the world, that the President was not acting in that capacity in communicating his message to Congress, but simply fulfilling a duty imposed on him by the Constitution, which requires him to communicate to Congress the state of public affairs, The recommendations of the President, it could not but be known also, are in no respect binding or operative without the concurrent action of Congress. But Congress so far from adopting the recommendations of the President, pursued a course so pacific and conciliatory, that had the French government the least disposition to execute its engagements it should seem that they would have found no obstacle in the way.

For our own part, we think the Duke de Broglie entirely fails to establish what he attempts to show,—namely, that the only obstacle in the way of the execution of the treaty or convention of 1831 rests with the government of the United States. Laying out of view all other considerations, there is a statement of the case which France cannot evade, with all her hollow and hypocritical finesse. *France agreed to pay the money at certain fixed times, and those times have passed.* She has failed to fullfil the agreement. Shall she now come in and make new conditions to the bargain?—No. Her business is to pay the debt. After she has fulfilled her engagement, she may with more credit cavil at Gen. Jackson's eccentricities, and even go to war about them, if she t. inks it will do her any good.

But one thing is certain. The explanation demanded of our government will not and cannot be given. It would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of a free people—it would be inconsistent with a due regard for our own rights—it would be inconsistent with our future security from insult and aggression of every kind.

We have no wish to see war. It would be one of the greatest evils that could come upon the nation—but not, in our view, so great an evil as dishonorable submission. We must preserve the respect of other nations, or our commerce will be subjected to continual depredations, and we shall be attacked whenever it suits the cupidity or rapacity of our neighbors.

French Estimate of American Patriotism.

It would seem from some late developements, that France expects to force an apology from the President by exhibiting on our coast a squadron more than equal to the available force of the United States at this moment! Every body here knows that Andrew Jackson would no more demean himself or his country at the muzzle of a French cannon than in the "white House" of which the people have made him the tenant. And the French are much mistaken if they expect to wring any thing inconsistent with a strict regard to national honor from the people or the popular branch of Congress. As to the majority of the Senate, it has not heretofore been on this question any part of the American Government or People. It abominates the smell of saltpetre, more than the loss of national honor, and has not in its vocabulary any such word as *patriotism.* Nothing but self-interest will prevent it from co-operating with the French King as heretofore, and redeeming by unceasing opposition to the the country that pledge to afford "aid and comfort" to the country's enemies, of which the rejection of the appropriation bill of last year was the earnest.—Augusta Age.

[*From the Globe.*]

The Paris Moniteur of December 2, contains an ordinance, by which the King of the French appoints Admiral Mackau Governor and commander in chief of the troops in the French West India Islands. By a second ordinance, published on the same day, he is to command the squadron of observation, which is immediately to be sent to the West Indies; and on his arrival at Port Royal, he is to take the command in Chief of all the naval forces in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. His flag ship is to be called the Jupiter of 80 guns.

The official newspaper at Paris, remarks upon the ordinances as follows:—

"The extraordinary command conferred upon Admiral Mackau by this ordinance of all the naval forces assembled in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, must be considered as completing the measures of precaution, which the actual state of our difficulties with the United States warrants.

* * * * * * *

Many clear-headed people, think that the departure of Admiral Mackau with an imposing force, is an assurance of peace, rather than of war. *In presence of the French squadron, President Jackson must take his determination.* AMERICA WILL HAVE NO FORCE CAPABLE OF BEING OPPOSED TO IT, and peace will be made so much the more easily as in the explanations which will be demanded, there will be nothing humiliating for the United States.

MONOPOLIES. It would seem that it is a difficulty of no small magnitude to make some men believe that the present and permanent prosperity of the State, and its best prospective interests are not intimately connected, if not wholly dependent upon multiplying Corporations and concentrating wealth. The immediate advantage that they, and perhaps the public will derive from building up monopolies of multifarious descriptions, from special acts of legislation, only occupies their minds, while general interests and future injurious results are wholly excluded from having that weight in the scales to which their importance is entitled. We would not advocate that narrow policy which would cramp the efforts of public spirited individuals properly directed, and smother the genius of laudible enterprise; neither would we send forth the croakings engendered by spleen envy or malice. The prosperity of the State as well as of individuals is matter of rejoicing to every man of generous and elevated feelings. But what is called enterprise and public spirit should not be fostered at the expense of laborious industry and individual rights and privileges. There are many who cannot subscribe to the justice of robbing Peter to pay Paul. It will be asked if the whole people of the State are not interested and benefited by the great improvements and prosperity and wealth resulting from the efforts of incorporated associations who expend immense sums of money for the public good and not their own benefit? No doubt, when this is actually the case, but such is rarely if ever the fact. Such associations are generally formed for the advantage of those immediately concerned, and the "pro bono publico" part of the business is mere formula, or farce. But cannot the two "contracting parties" both be benefitted? Is not the advantage mutual, co-extensive as co-existent? In some cases doubtless it is so—and in the first place this is the general impression. But when in successful operation, after the novelty and first impressions of accountability and responsibility are worn away, then ensues abuse of privileges, recklessness of individual rights and unjust oppressions—grinding the face of the poor—extortions and assumptions of perogative, and defiance of the power that gave them being. Experience and observation confirm the truth of these remarks.—"Associated wealth" is not only the "dynasty of modern States" but a curse instead of a blessing to the people. Wealth carries with it a power and influence which needs rather to be restrained than enlarged; and those who enjoy and command a large share of it, have less disposition and power to abuse the gift or attainment single handed, than when connected together by ties of mutual interest. Will this not induce to a miserly policy of hoarding up wealth? Will works of improvement progress? It may prevent a mushroom growth and precocious maturity; but the rich and powerful will be in a measure prevented from oppressing the common people, through the power derived from the servants of the people.

If any one wishes to see the full benefits the people of any community may derive from Incorporations for canals, bridges, banks, railroads, manufactories, &c. *ad infinitum*, let him go to our parent State, Massachusetts, and learn a lesson. Nine tenths of the people of that State curse them from the bottom of their hearts while they groan under their oppressions. They are mill stones hung to their necks, shackling their liberty and preying upon their industry.

If we have not mistaken the "signs of the times," some of the people of this State are ready to fall into a radical error. They want incorporations for almost every conceivable purpose. If they are not to be checked, who can tell where it will end? For some purposes we freely admit that they are necessary. But the extensive mania is growing dangerous, and it is incumbent upon the Legislature to prescribe for the disease and act the part of a skillful physician. A company of men may dine together at a *table d'hote* without the "public good and necessity" requiring that they should have an act of incorporation for the purpose.—Bangor Republican.

A series of admirable remarks on the French Question, signed John Dickinson, recently appeared in the Washington Globe, which pointed out with as much force as truth, the degrading treatment to which this republic had so long been subjected, and enlarged upon the necessity of preparation to vindicate our rights, if necessary by a recourse to the *ultima ratio.*—The spirited tone of the writer appears to have an unpleasant effect upon a portion of the opposition press. True to instinct, they would rend him who is jealous of his country's honor, while they crouch at the feet of an insolent foreign power, and receive its kicks as proofs of special favor. A war note shoots through them like a bolt of ice, and the creaking of the cordage of Mackau's fleet of observation sounds a death knell in their ears. They would have peace on any terms, save that of preserving it by preparation for war, so overpowering is their dread of villainous saltpetre; and to prolong peace they would establish for the Union such a character abroad as would render it liable to every insult and aggression that foreign cupidity may think fit to inflict upon us. Precious sentinels these upon the watch towers of liberty! We would sooner place the guardianship of the republic in the hands of a battalion of venerable matrons, and ask them to garrison our fortresses against this bird of ill omen—this gallic Mackau!

[Pensylvanian.]

There is truth in the truism, "in the day of prosperity prepare for adversity," which may here be pertinently applied. The people of this State are now basking in the sunshine of prosperity—the public Treasury is full to overflowing, and the wherewithal is not wanting to keep it in this state of plentitude, if funds are not squandered or inappropriately applied. Projected works of public and general utility may progress without involving the Treasury in pecuniary embarrassments. But we think the people of this State much prefer present and permanent good, steady and gradual prosperity and light taxes, to sudden greatness with a burdensome and entailed debt as an accompaniment. It is natural for some men to have luxuriant ideas and magnificent projects running in their heads, when the State is held responsible to pay the bills. The desire of partial legislation to favor sectional interests is quite as natural; and go-ahead men often leap before they look. Men who talk a great deal it is expected will talk much nonsense; and those who *do* a great deal by parity of reasoning must do a great deal that will not be for the best, if not highly pernicious. Men of the present day are not irresponsible to posterity; that they may have clean hands, let them not entail debts unwisely contracted, and exclusive privileges from which there can be no escape, upon those who are soon to fill their places on the theatre of life. —Bangor Republican.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, (20th) Mr. Clay, from the Committee on French Relations, moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of such parts of the President's Special Message, as relates to the augmentation of the Navy, and the subject of Military defences on our Frontier—which was agreed to.—On motion of Mr. Webster, so much as relates to augmentation of the Navy was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs, and that relating to Fortifications to the Military Committee.

The Senate took up as the unfinished business the petition presented by Mr Buchanan from the Caln Quarterly Meeting of Friends in Pennsylvania, for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; and on motion of Mr. Clay, the further consideration of the subject was posponed till to-morrow.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton for appropriating the surplus revenue to permanent objects of National defence, was taken up as the order of the day;—and after some remarks at length from Messrs. Cuthbert and Hubbard the resolution was laid on the table; and on motion of Mr. Buchanan the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the abolition question was further discussed, also, the New York relief Bill.

THURSDAY, January 21.

In the Senate, Mr Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a Bill to regulate the pay of the Marine Corps; and Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill making an appropriation for building Steam Batteries, ($1 00,000). Both bills were ordered to a second reading.

Among the resolutions agreed to, was one offered by Mr. Southard, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the conduct and condition of the Banks of the District, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses on oath, employ a clerk, &c.

A bill was reported to establish a Territorial Government in the Territory of Ouisconsin.

Mr. Tyler of Virginia offered several resolutions touching Slavery in the District of Columbia, and denying the right of Congress to interfere with it, and denouncing any such interference as unjust, despotic, and unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the resolution offered by Mr. Benton, the first of which appropriates all the surplus revenue to the defence of the country, were taken up, for consideration, Mr. Grundy moved to amend the first resolution by making in read instead of ALL the surplus revenue, "so much of the surplus revenue as may be necessary for the purpose." Mr. Benton accepted the modification. The resolution, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of it was postponed, until Monday. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Military Committee appropriating $660,000 for completing certain fortifications, and building Steam Batteries. [Same as the bill reported in the Senate.]

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis, of Maine;—the question being upon the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the same by adding thereto a resolution declaring that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, addressed the House at length on this subject—a motion to proceed to the orders of the day having been rejected, by a vote of 90 to 84. Mr. H. had not concluded his remarks, when an adjournment took place.

MARRIED.

In Norway, Ichabod Bartlett, Esq. to Miss Lorana Woodman.

In Portland, Mr. Daniel Robinson, Jr. to Miss Sarah Jane Simonton

In Lubec, Mr. Samuel Pine, of Eastport, to Miss Nancy Mariner.

DIED.

In Hallowell, on Saturday last, in the 90th year of her age, widow Hannah Conner.

In Augusta, *Mrs.* Sarah, the widow of the late Mr. David Gilman of Readfield, aged 88 years.

Collector's Notice,---Lovell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land, situated in Lovell, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed for the year A. D. 1835, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Deputy Collector of the said town of Lovell, to collect, as follows:

Names of Proprietors.	No. Lots.	No. Div.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Total. $
David Bradley	59	4	100	30	,33	,33
Owners unk.	26	5	100	75	,84	,84
	42	4	100	50	,56	,56
	12	4	100	75	,84	,84
	2-3 13	4	66 2-3	40	,44	,44
	1	1	60	200	2,22	2,22
Deficiencies of highway tax for 1834.						
Owners unk.	15	5	100	125	3,19	3,19
	55	1	100	125	3,19	3,19
	26	5	100	75	1,91	1,91
	42	4	100	50	1,27	1,27
	37	4	100	50	1,28	1,28
	12	4	100	75	1,91	1,91
	2-3 13	4	66 2-3	40	1,02	1,02
	1-2 18	5	50	30	,77	,77

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges, are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at Thomas Brickets Inn, in said Lovell, as will discharge the same.

JOHN BARKER, Dept. Collector of Taxes
Lovell, Dec 15, 1835.] of said Lovell, for 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said County, Esquire, deceased, give notice, that six months from the 15th of Jan. inst. are allowed for creditors to bring in & prove their claims, and that they will attend to their duty at the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg, on the first Saturdays of March, April, June, and July next, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on each of said days.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD,
IRA TOWLE,
JAMES O. McMILLAN, } Com'rs.
Fryeburg, Jan. 19th, 1835 3w5

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Par s lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.
South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

MEDICINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store:—just added the following:—

Sear's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Brom's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. Johnson's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a sure and efficacious remedy for the *Worms*. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c. on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH*, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruption of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pill*; the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

Brittish, Harlem, & Castor Oil S.—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafra, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. P. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Jan. 25, 1836. 4w4f 23

Deferred Articles.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE. The ship Victoria of New York brings London papers of the same dates received at Boston on Wednesday, by the Lowell.

The Paris Moniteur (the Government paper) says that the naval armaments going forward in the French ports are purely precautionary, and that *in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France;* and also that *if the President in his Message should sanction the explanatory letter of Mr. Livingston it will be considered satisfactory.* The New-Yord Journal of Commerce adds:—The President has in fact done this, and a great deal more.

He has *disavowed* in the plainest manner, any intention to menace France, or to impute bad faith to the King. The Message will be the more satisfactory because it is so much more conciliatory than was generally anticipated.

The N. Y. Commercial says:—

We consider the news brought by this arrival the most favorable to the maintenance of peace, of any that has reached us for some months.—The Moniteur, the French official paper, has unequivocally declared that no legitimate cause of war exists between the two countries; and that in no case will aggression come, in the first instance, from France; and it intimates, moreover, that a recognition and approval of Mr. Livingston's explanatory letter, given in the message of 1835, will obviate all the difficulties created by the message of 1834. The case now seems to rest very much with the message of 1835, and the speech of Louis Phillippe at the opening of the chambers, which last is to be made—or has been, probably, this very day, January 12th. It will be looked for with great interest, as there can be no doubt that the message has been received in Paris before this time.

The Liverpool Mercury says—"We still hope the dispute may be settled without an appeal to arms. Both parties have undoubtedly been to blame, but it appears to us that France is most in fault. Having acknowledged the justice of the debt, it is hardly honorable to delay payment, much less to refuse it altogether, merely because the President of the United States has made use of some expressions which she deems disrespectful.

At all events, if she be of such a mighty touchy disposition, she should, in order to avoid the merest shadow of suspicion, pay the money first, and demand satisfaction or explanation afterwards."

"National honor is no doubt, a very fine thing, but we do not see how it is compatible with national dishonesty. The debt has been acknowledged to be justly due, and it ought to be honestly paid, before any thing is said about honor and dignity."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Tuesday afternoon, has the following:

IMPORTANT. We have had access to letters from France, written by persons holding such political stations as entitle them to all the consideration of official organs. They say that the French Ministry will not permit any degree of resentment or other passion to enter into their measures towards the United States, and will do nothing except for the promotion of the best interests of France. That (contrary to what has been so often said,) they will not commence hostilities on account of any measure on the part of the United States which is short of actual aggressoin, not even a non-intercourse, and will under no circumstances strike the first *blow.* Farther, that even though Gen. Jackson use insulting language or recommend hostile measures, no notice will be taken of it by the Government of France; that the indemnity money will be paid on receipt of any communication which can upon the most liberal interpretation be construed as a compliance with the proviso of the bill of appropriation,—and even should no explanation be received during the administration of General Jackson, the money will be remitted to this country immediately on his successor's coming into office. If on the other hand, the United States should commence a war, France will go into the combat with all her resources. The writers of these letters evidently anticipated a very war-like Message from the President at the opening of Congress; so much more so than they will find it to be, that the most intelligent French gentleman here feel no doubt that the Message will be received as satisfactory.

From the Charleston Courier.

Indian Hostilities in Florida,

"Mr. Watson passed through this place last evening from his plantation on the Suwannee.—He says that Dr. Jennings' house at Suwannee Old Town, has been burned—that one negro is missing, either killed or carried away—that Fort Jennings at Suwannee Old Town has been evacuated by the inmates which had collected from the Wacnicisas settlement, lately burned—who, amounting to 250 persons, proceeded under the escort of Capt. McLemore. Capt. M'Lemore left at Fort Jennings his 3d Lieutenant and six men to guard the fort.

'Mr. Watson left property in buildings and crops to the amount, at the lowest estimate of $40,000.

"The latest Indian signs seemed to indicate that the Indians are going towards the interior of their nations."

[From a Correspondent.]

PICOLATI, Dec. 31.

Dear Sir—I have only time to inform you that I arrived here this morning with the Florida, the Volunteers are all in good health and spirits. We know nothing certain of the movements or intentions of the Indians, but if they give us a few days tor preparation I think we can maintain our post against the whole tribe. Please send by return of boat some more powder, for our guns require 2 lbs. for a charge. If any of our friends will come on we shall be happy to see them, but none of us will say "he wishes for more men from England."

Extract of a letter received in this city dated,

PICOLATI, Dec. 30.

The Indians are scattered all over the country. All the principal houses and Sugar Mills at Musquito and Smyrna are burnt—Anderson's, Dunham's and De Peister's. Part of De Peister's negroes have joined with them and they are burning East, West, North and South.

We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived in town on Tuesday evening for New York papers in advance of the mail, containing the proceedings of Congress on Thursday.

In the *Senate* on *Thursday*, 15th inst, the resolutions to provide for the public defence, offered on Tuesday by Mr. Benton, came up for discussion. A debate occurred in which Messrs Ewing, Benton, Goldsborough and Webster toook part. During the debate a personal alteration arose between Mr. Benton and Mr. Goldsborough of an unpleasant nature.

Mr. Webster made a speech of some length in which he attributed the loss of the appropriation bill last year to the President. In the course of his remarks Mr. Webster took occasion to say that "if the public enemy had been at the door of the Capitol, he could not have been induced to vote for the appropriation" of 3,000,000 proposed last year for the defence of the country. We do not doubt it. During the last war Mr. W. showed the same unwillingness to vote the appropriations necessary for the defence of the country.

Before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the *House*, the Bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York, was taken up and discussed without any action upon it until the House adjourned.

Beware of Spurious Bills.—Five dollar notes are in circulation, of the Bank of New Brunswick, with fictitious signatures, which are evidently filled up by the same hand. The plate is a genuine one, and was probably stolen from the Bank when it was robbed some time since.—Bicknell's Reporter.

From this it would appear that the danger has been somewhat exaggerated—still we feel much pride in observing that our citizens have taken a warm interest in the welfare of the Floridians, which will prove to them that in case our aid becomes necessary, we will stept forward promptly, and afford them assistance.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it first to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tartar arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JAMES LORD, JR. named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said James give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concered, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD HEATH,

late of Hiram in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JNO. JAMESON.

Cornish, January 19, 1836. 24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six

JAGOB H. GREEN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Russell Jr., late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

At a court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

NANCY WHITCOMB, Administratrix of the estate of David Whitcomb late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday in March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

LEWIS JEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of William Morse Jr., late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented his fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole,* Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

AARON NOYES,

late of Carthage, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARLES NOYES.

Carthage, Jan. 18, 1836. * 21

NEW BOOKS.

MORE new Books just received and for sale at the Oxford Book Store, viz:

THE COURT AND CAMP OF BONAPARTE.
THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—2 Vols. by J. S. Lockhart
MEMOIRS OF THE IMPRESS JOSEPHINE.
LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.
LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS. 2 Vols.
THATCHER'S LIVES OF THE INDIANS. 2 Vols.
LIFE OF DR. FRANKLIN.
LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
HISTORY OF CHIVALRY AND THE CRUSADES.
LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
CLARK'S COMMENTARY.
INFANTRY TACTICS. YOUNG MAN'S SUNDAY BOOK.

Parley's Library, Ladie's Family Library, Æsop's Fables, Scripture Stories, Abellano, Parley's Evening Tales, Robenson Crusoe, Mrs. Heman's Poems, Nursery Songs, Indian Wars, Child's Friend, Abbott's Fireside Piety, Influence of Mothers, Young Chemist, Seedtime & Harvest, Early Piety, Kempis, Hints for a New Year, Honor due to Christ, Assembly's Catechism, Sabbath School Hymn Books, Conversation and Enamelled Cards, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan. 18, 1836. 3w23

Cury's Library of Choice Literature.

WHEN this work was about commencing, the Proprietors, in their Original Prospectus, stated, that their facilities were very great for conducting a publication of the kind. The selections already have given great satisfaction. "The Life of Sir James Mackintosh," "Kincaid's Rifle Brigade," and "Characteristics of Hindostan," are works that are at the same time amusing and instructive. Nothing bearing a different character shall ever find a place in the Library.

As a proof of our facilities, we have commenced in No. 14, the publication of a work of History and Fiction, by James—received by us ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER PUBLISHER. This gentleman is the author of those deservedly popular works, "Darnley," "D'Louine," "Richelieu," "Philip Augustus," "Henry Masterton," "John Marston Hall,"—"Mary of Burgundy," "The Gypsey," &c. The present work will sustain his high reputation. The scene is laid in France, during the reign of its gayest monarch, Henri Quarire, and is full of those beautiful descriptions and stirring incidents which characterizes all his writings. It is entitled

ONE IN A THOUSAND,

OR,

THE DAYS OF HENRI QUATRE.

This work will be completed in advance of the regular days of publication to gratify our numerous readers, with—what, when they commence, we are convinced they will anxiously look for—the Denouement.

Our extraordinary facilities will enable us to be always in advance with the works of this & many other celebrated authors.

The Library is published weekly, each number containing 20 imperial octavo pages, in a stitched cover. The Literary Chronicle which accompanies it contains 4 pages, and is bound up at the completion of each volume at the end of the work.

Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Address CAREY & HEART, or LOUIS A. GODEY, Agent, *Philadelphia.*

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH steel shod. Terms very favorable.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1836.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

FRANCIS KEYS,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to PETER C. VIRGIN, OTIS C. BOLSTER,

Rumford, January 5, 1836. 3 23

☞**PELTS Wanted.**☜

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS PELTS.

Also,—ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by F. BEMIS.

Paris, Nov. 19, 1835 15

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of September last, a Red yearling heifer,—the owner is requeste dto prove property, pay charg s and take her away. EZRA HAMMOND.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1835. 16

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, respectfully petition your Honorable body for an Act of Incorporation, enabling them to erect a bridge in the town of Bethel, from shore to shore, across the Androscoggin River at or near Barker's Ferry, by the name of BETHEL BRIDGE, with such powers and restrictions incident to such corporations.

They desire power and authority to take toll for the sole benefit of said corporation, according to the rate following, to wit: For each foot passenger, two cents; for each horse and rider, six cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by one beast, ten cents; for each chaise, chariot, or sulky, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents; for each sleigh, sled, cart, or wagon, drawn by two beasts, fifteen cents; for each additional horse or any other beast of burden beyond two, in sleighs, sleds, carts, or wagons, three cents each; for coach, chariot, phaeton, or curricle, thirty cents; for droves of neat cattle, horses, mules, or asses, two cents each; for sheep and swine, twelve cents a dozen; for Elephants, one hundred cents each; and for all other animals and beasts of show, twenty-five cents each; and that they may receive such other facilities therefor as your honorable body may think the public good requires, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ELI TWITCHELL, & 14 others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 16th, 1836.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks in succession in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in Oxford County, the last publication to be two days, at least, before the third Tuesday of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JANUARY 16, 1836.

Read and concurred. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest,

WILLIAM THAYTER, Secretary of the Senate.

Fourth year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable Library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the faculty of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to know the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastigious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres, reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which no gentlance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day,* postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied or thrown into unprofitable and unorganical society—This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio & companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consists of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

☞A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.

Seventh, two doors South of Seventh street, Philad.

October, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Administrator on the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest,—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

or Whim Whams of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper *will* be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three *will* be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven *will* be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city *will be very fully* packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI *will* be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it *would* be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number *will* contain—and the general interest it *will* afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All* orders must come postage paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenæum Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Berwick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intended to do our best;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not ours exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good manners, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references.

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 1 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1§ re

Sandwich, October, 1835 tf10

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, *will* be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the sixth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber in Hebron, *all* the real estate belonging to Lucia W. Greenwood and Jane F. Greenwood, minors and heirs of Verres Greenwood, deceased. Said estate consists of about seventy acres of land situated in Hebron aforesaid, reserving the improvement of about thirteen acres of said land during the natural life of the widow, Lucy Greenwood, the same having been set off as a part of her dower. The proceeds to be put out and secured at interest for said minors

FEARING WILLIS, Guardian.

Hebron, January 5th, 1836. 3*22

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis P. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the Guardianship of

JOHN ABBOT,

of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, periodically insane, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said Abbot's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

EBEN STEELE, of Portland,

or JOHN A. DOUGLASS, of Waterford

Waterford, Jan'y 5, 1836. 3*22